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St. Petersburg—Month of August, 1904.—Estimated population, 1,333,600. Total number of deaths, 2,419, including smallpox 8, measles 43, scarlatina 47, enteric fever 48, diphtheria 52, whooping cough 14, and pulmonary tuberculosis 294.

Copenhagen—Month of August, 1904.—Estimated population 423,500. Total number of deaths, 539, including measles 4, enteric fever 1, diphtheria 2, whooping cough 13, and pulmonary tuberculosis 43.

Trieste—Month of September, 1904.—Estimated population, 190,166. Total number of deaths, 331, including enteric fever, 6; scarlatina, 3; diphtheria, 2; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 56.

CHOLERA ON THE BRITISH STEAMSHIP COULSDON.

On October 30, the British steamship *Coulsdon*, from Manila, Soerabaya, Panna, and Samarang, arrived at Suez, having cleared from Samarang, Java, September 26, bound for Delaware Breakwater. Her crew was composed of 42 persons. She was without a surgeon or disinfecting apparatus. The captain declared that a Chinese fireman died October 5, after four days' illness with violent diarrhea and vomiting. At the medical inspection, two suspicious cases of a similar nature were found among the Chinese firemen. These patients, as well as the quartermaster, who was suffering from beriberi, were landed at the quarantine station, Moses's Wells, where, on bacteriological examination, the diarrhetic cases were pronounced to be Asiatic cholera. Official reports state that all necessary action was taken, and that the steamer was permitted to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine. One of the patients died November 4, the other November 7. As soon as this matter came to my knowledge, I reported the main facts to the Bureau by cable dated November 20, 1904.

RED CROSS IN THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA.

During the month of October, 1904, in the seven zones of the Roman Campagna where the Italian Red Cross Society is making its antimalarial campaign, quinine was administered for prophylactic purposes to 2,433 persons in addition to those included in the reports for preceding months. In the section under observation, 88 cases of malarial disease were reported in October.

Inspection of vessels—Antituberculosis crusade in Germany—Infectious diseases in Italy—Mortality in Italian cities—Trachoma in Germany—Ankylostomiasis in Germany and Brazil.

During the week ended November 26, 1904, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Nov. 21	Liguria	New York	236	55	320	3
22	Germania	do	439	120	580	4
23	Montserrat	do	158	20	250	4
23	Neckar	do	223	60	320	3
24	Cretic	do	198	50	370	5

THE ANTITUBERCULOSIS CRUSADE IN GERMANY.

Doctor Verhaeghe, of Lille, has recently published a study of the campaign in Germany against tuberculosis, in which some interesting statistics are given bearing on the efficacy of the measures so extensively adopted in that country to control the prevalence of the disease. During the period from 1887 to 1891 the number of deaths from tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants in all French cities of over 10,000 population was 351 per annum. In German cities of over 15,000 population the rate was 304. From 1897 to 1901 the death rate from tuberculosis in France remained with slight variation at about 349.8. In Germany, on the other hand, there was a decrease to 218.7. These figures indicate that, in a lapse of ten years, there was in France a diminution of mortality from tuberculosis of only 1.2 per 100,000 inhabitants, while in Germany the decrease was 85.3 per 100,000. The figures are particularly eloquent, when it is considered that crowding in habitations and general poverty and misery are about on a par in France and Germany. An investigation made in Berlin in 1902 developed the facts that in 1,452 dwellings for workingmen there were 338 homes in which the head of the family was disabled from illness without having a bed for his individual use, and that in 63 of these cases the disease was advanced tuberculosis. At Mannheim, among 2,372 dwellings inspected in 1903, there were 329 homes in which both the father and mother of the family were affected with pulmonary tuberculosis, and among the 329 families there were 99 families in which the sick person occupied a bed in common with the other members of his family.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN ITALY.

For the week ended November 24 the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox is still prevalent in the province of Lecce, where cases are reported in the communes of S. Vito, Oria, S. Pancrazio, Novoli, Latiano, Ceglie, Lizzano, Francavilla, Brindisi, Sava, Grottaglie, and Tricase. The highest figures were registered at S. Vito, namely, 51 cases. Cases are reported in Palermo, Catania, Cisternino (Bari), Grassano (Potenza), Mongrando (Novara), Loria (Treviso), and Genoa.

Enteric fever.—An epidemic is prevailing at Lastra and Signa (Florence), and cases are reported in the provinces of Bergamo, Milan, Novara, Catania, Perugia, and Rome.

Diphtheria.—Cases are reported in Milan, Catania, Villadose (Rovigo), Arezzo, Clusone (Bergamo), and Rome.

Scarlatina.—Cases are reported in Milan, Rome, and in the provinces of Novara and Ferrara.

MORTALITY IN ITALIAN CITIES.

Turin—Month of August, 1904.—Estimated population, 352,060. Total number of deaths, 514, including measles 3, enteric fever 37, whooping cough 2, and pulmonary tuberculosis 74. Annual rate, 17.24 per mille.

Palermo—Month of August, 1904.—Estimated population, 319,335. Total number of deaths, 471, including measles 2, smallpox 25, scarlatina 1, enteric fever 4, puerperal fever 1, whooping cough 3, and pulmonary tuberculosis 53. Annual rate, 17.70 per mille.

EGYPT—PLAGUE.

For week ended November 10, no cases of plague were reported at Alexandria. In the Province of Menoufieh, Achmun district, 1 native was found dead from plague at Sakiet abou Chara. The total numbers since March 21, 1904, are 24 cases and 9 deaths. In the Province of Kalioubieh, Toukh district, there were 4 cases and 1 death. The total numbers since September 3, 1904, are 10 cases and 5 deaths.

EGYPT—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Owing to the prevalence of plague, outgoing quarantine has been put on at Egyptian ports.

By decision of the permanent committee of the sanitary board in Alexandria, dated November 4, plague quarantine regulations have been put in force against arrivals from Broach (India).

The sanitary board, in the sitting of November 8, decided that the medical inspection of the crew on ships sailing when an epidemic is prevalent in Egypt may be carried out at night as well as by day.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

In Transcaspian province 3 cases of cholera were reported between October 17 and 24. Of these, 1 occurred at Merv, 1 at Kisil-Arwat station, and 1 in the vicinity of Serachs. In Baku, during the week ended October 25, there were 26 cases and 19 deaths reported. During the same period no cases occurred at Saratow. In Astrakhan and its neighborhood 15 cases and 7 deaths were reported between October 18 and 26.

In the government of Samara the number of infected places has increased, but not the total number of cases. The previous week cases were reported in the districts of Nikolajewsk, Samara, Busuluk, and Nowonsensk. Most of the cases occurred in the Nikolajewsk district, where 48 persons were affected by the malady and 7 died. In the last-named district there were 8 infected villages and in the others not more than 2. From October 17 to 24 there were reported in the whole government of Samara 65 cases and 14 deaths. There were 3 cases and 1 death in the city of Samara.

An unofficial telegram from St. Petersburg, dated November 13, states that from November 4 to 8, 6 cases of cholera were reported at Baku, 5 at Balachang, and 132 at Erivan, with 62 deaths in all. November 7 a case was reported at Tiflis. From November 3 to 9 no cases were reported from Astrakhan and 6 were reported from Saratov.

CHOLERA IN PERSIA.

The epidemic of cholera is still prevailing in the provinces of Gilan and Mazonderan, on the south coast of the Caspian Sea. At Resht in the early part of October there were reported, on an average, 10 cases daily. The epidemic showed special violence at Tabriz, where at times 400 cases were registered daily.

CHOLERA IN TURKEY.

During the week ended October 29 there were reported in Mesopotamia 96 cases of cholera and 89 deaths, making a total since January 1, 1904, of 9,006 cases and 8,516 deaths.

TURKEY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

On November 9 the measures against arrivals from Smyrna were suppressed. The forty-eight hours' quarantine imposed on arrivals from Alexandria has been discontinued, but vessels from Alexandria undergo in the Turkish ports medical inspection, disinfection, and destruction of rats and mice.

PLAGUE IN ARABIA.

An unofficial telegram from Aden, dated November 23, states that a new case of bubonic plague has appeared, and that appropriate sanitary measures have been taken.

ITALY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By a decree dated November 22, quarantine regulations at Italian ports against arrivals from Alexandria have been suspended.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decree of October 6 the cholera quarantine regulations against arrivals from the Philippine Islands have been repealed. The plague quarantine regulations against arrivals from Manila and Perth (Australia) have also been repealed by decrees dated October 12 and 17.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

An order, dated September 10, has been issued repealing the decree of May 5, 1904, by which the port of Swatau was declared to be infected with plague. The ordinance of May 9, 1904, by which Amoy was declared to be infected with plague, has also been repealed by an order dated September 20. The same order declares Amoy to be infected with cholera, but still another order, dated September 23, declares Amoy free from the same disease.

TRACHOMA IN GERMANY.

From October 26 to November 9, 1904, there were 60 cases of trachoma reported in the Arnsberg district. During the previous week, 71 cases were reported.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS IN GERMANY.

From October 26 to November 9, 1904, there were reported 57 cases of ankylostomiasis in Arnsberg district, Prussia.

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS IN BRAZIL.

During the month of September 6 cases of ankylostomiasis were reported at Rio de Janeiro.

BRAZIL—BERIBERI.

At Rio de Janeiro 8 cases of beriberi were reported in September.

MORTALITY IN GREAT CITIES.

Berlin—Month of September, 1904.—Estimated population, 2,040,455. Total number of deaths, 2,762, including measles 17, scarlatina 53, diphtheria 22, enteric fever 17, puerperal fever 12, and pulmonary tuberculosis 336. Annual rate, 16.2 per mille.

Munich—Month of September, 1904.—Estimated population, 562,049. Total number of deaths, 804, including measles 4, scarlatina 1, diphtheria 5, enteric fever 1, puerperal fever 5, and pulmonary tuberculosis 84. Annual rate, 17.2 per mille.

Hamburg—Month of September, 1904.—Estimated population, 763,204. Total number of deaths, 1,070, including measles 6, scarlatina 7, diphtheria 10, enteric fever 2, puerperal fever 6, and pulmonary tuberculosis 85. Annual rate, 16.8 per mille.

Athens—Month of August, 1904.—Estimated population, 122,053. Total number of deaths, 225, including scarlatina 2, diphtheria 2, enteric fever 13, puerperal fever 3, and pulmonary tuberculosis 36.

EGYPT—SANITARY PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.

In view of the presence of Asiatic cholera in trans-Caspian Russia and Mesopotamia, the Egyptian government has decided to adopt certain preparatory measures. Fourteen stationary disinfecting apparatus of large size (Henneberg system) and 5 transportable apparatus, also of large size, together with others of small size for railroad sanitary service, are held in readiness. In addition, 2,000 kilograms of corrosive sublimate and 30,000 kilograms of carbolic acid are kept on hand to meet possible emergencies. The following articles can be had on requisition, within six days, from the sanitary department at Cairo: 94 large tents for hospitals with 6,000 beds and complete equipment; 100 tents fitted with instruments and supplies for surgeons; 300 field pharmacies; 10 wagon hospitals for service in the Delta and Upper Egypt; and 1,500 wagons for forwarding pathological specimens for examination at the central biological laboratory. From the year 1899 to September 1, 1904, the Egyptian government spent 24,000,000 crowns for sanitary improvements and necessary measures against epidemic diseases.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Another suspected plague-death among crew of steamship Sealda near Moji—Cholera in Kobe.

Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, November 12, as follows:

During the week ended November 5, 1904, two steamers having an aggregate personnel of 379 crew and 670 passengers were inspected.

Additional reports of contagious diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended October 29, 1904, enteric fever, 0 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 1 case, 0 deaths. For the week ended November 5, 1904, enteric fever, 4 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 1 case, 0 deaths.

Another plague death is reported among the crew of the British steamship *Sealda*, now in quarantine near Moji. Doctor Newman, an American physician, practicing in Moji, died suddenly while traveling